

本報緊要啓事

本月十二日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功德特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

北京特別市黨部啓事

本黨部定於本月十三日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備會徵求各團體加入本會及紀念品啓事

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革命週報編輯處啓事

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徵文啓事

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劉清揚啓事

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賈內閣今日就職

賈內閣今日就職，各部官員均已到齊，開始辦公。上午九時，國務院秘書長郭泰祺，並政府秘書長，擬就總理遺教，定於上午十時就職。至各閣員之態度，頗覺憂慮，前未接洽妥當，昨日有備上辭職之說。據聞命令發表之前，已即四日（晚）前

泊頭李軍完全敗潰

泊頭李軍完全敗潰，向東逃竄。據悉，李軍在泊頭一帶，與我軍激戰數日，終因不支而潰。現正向東逃竄，我軍正緊追不捨中。

國軍佔領馬廠之經過

國軍佔領馬廠之經過，前日破曉時分，我軍向馬廠進發。經激烈戰鬥，終將該處佔領。現正向該處進駐中。

昨晨石家莊突發生戰事

昨晨石家莊突發生戰事，雙方交火甚烈。據悉，敵軍在晨間突向我軍陣地發動進攻，經我軍奮勇還擊，終將敵軍擊退。現雙方仍在對峙中。

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版請速購

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版，內容豐富，請速購。本報爲擴大宣傳，特將副刊合訂本出版，內容包括國內外大事、社會新聞等，歡迎各界人士訂閱。

一軍要人會議

一軍要人會議，昨日在石家莊舉行。會議由第一軍長主持，討論了當前軍事形勢及應對策略。與會人員一致認為，應加強協同作戰，以應對當前之挑戰。

津浦三軍防務情形

津浦三軍防務情形，近日有所變動。據悉，第一軍已加強了沿線防務，並調動了部分兵力。第二軍及第三軍亦在加強防備，以確保津浦鐵路之安全。

張作霖患梅毒

張作霖患梅毒，消息傳出後引起各界關注。據悉，張氏患病已久，現正接受治療。此消息對其健康及軍事行動均有一定影響。

滬甯路專車

滬甯路專車，近日班次增加。爲便利旅客出行，鐵路部門決定增加滬甯間專車班次，並提高服務質量。歡迎各界人士乘坐。

大沽防務鞏固

大沽防務鞏固，我軍正加強該處防禦。爲確保大沽口之安全，我軍已調動了大批兵力，並加強了炮火防禦。現防務已趨於鞏固。

國軍械彈充足

國軍械彈充足，足以應對當前之挑戰。據悉，我軍械彈庫已得到充分補給，現已達到充足水平。這將有助於我軍在未來之戰鬥中取得勝利。

吳淞合夥打劫

吳淞合夥打劫，警方正嚴密偵查中。據悉，近日在吳淞地區發生一起合夥打劫案，損失慘重。警方已展開調查，並呼籲知情者提供線索。

即日移滄州

即日移滄州，國軍正準備出發。據悉，國軍各部已做好出發準備，將於近日內移駐滄州。此舉旨在加強對該地區之控制。

于右任未啓行

于右任未啓行，原因尚在調查中。據悉，于氏原定於近日內啓行，但由於某些原因未能成行。目前正由有關部門調查原因。

國軍連電報捷

國軍連電報捷，戰事進展順利。據悉，國軍在近日之戰鬥中取得連勝，戰事進展順利。此舉將有助於我軍擴大戰果。

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌，本報將提供優惠。爲擴大宣傳，本報特設代售處，歡迎各界人士代售各種書籍雜誌。本報將提供一定之優惠。

趙恒惕已成寡人

軍政要人紛紛離異
趙恒惕自唐生智與唐繼堯之衝突，日趨激烈，趙氏之地位，已岌岌可危。唐生智與唐繼堯之衝突，日趨激烈，趙氏之地位，已岌岌可危。唐生智與唐繼堯之衝突，日趨激烈，趙氏之地位，已岌岌可危。

閩省實行鴉片專賣

以全年七十二萬元承包
福州快訊云：閩省各縣歷年種植鴉片，均由善後處專賣。去年當局將鴉片專賣權，改歸財政廳，其種植鴉片，則由各縣自行收買，其收入撥充地方教育經費。

謝文炳辭職

洪兆麟辭職後，謝文炳繼任。謝氏在任期間，曾力圖整頓軍政，但因與各方利益衝突，終難持久。謝氏辭職後，洪兆麟復任原職。

四川將裁減軍額

川省軍隊，素稱龐大，故裁軍一事，層出不窮。最近省府已決定裁減軍額，以節省經費。裁減對象，將以非戰鬥人員為主。

甘省國民外交團正式成立

蘭州通訊云：近來我國人民，對於甘省之建設，極為關心。甘省國民外交團，經籌備多時，現已正式成立。該團將致力於甘省之各項建設，並與國際社會保持聯繫。

陳調元檢閱砲車

安慶快訊云：陳調元氏日前檢閱砲車，並與砲兵官兵交談。陳氏對砲兵之訓練，表示滿意，並勉勵官兵，應更加努力，以保衛國家安全。

反對馬君武長教

北京非基督教大同盟，日前發表宣言，反對馬君武長教。宣言指出，馬氏之長教，有違宗教自由之原則，並呼籲社會各界，共同抵制。

反對吳張兩大會昨日合併

反對吳張兩大會昨日合併，各界人士紛紛表示反對。認為兩大會之合併，將損害各方利益，並呼籲政府，應慎重處理。

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旅京湖北黨部同鄉反英討吳宣言

自從國民黨向中國進攻以來，全國國民，無不痛心疾首。旅京湖北黨部同鄉，日前發表反英討吳宣言，呼籲全國同胞，共同反抗。

來件

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熊希齡拒毒會

熊希齡氏日前拒絕毒會，並表示將致力於社會公益事業。熊氏之舉，獲得各界人士之高度評價，並呼籲社會各界，共同抵制毒品。

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鋪影外欸潛逃被獲

宣武門外，鋪影外欸潛逃，日前被獲。警方在追緝過程中，發現該潛逃者，並將其成功緝拿歸案。警方表示，將嚴厲打擊各類犯罪活動，維護社會治安。

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專治男女老幼
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氣喘咳嗽
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一九五

此丸專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

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健換

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時令油

此油專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

止痛粉

此粉專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

活胃散

此散專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

太原裕同製膏公司啓事
本公司因業務需要，現已遷至新址營業。特此公告。

注意
行商通華
價廉大季冬
各貨一律九扣
東城米市大街總布胡同西口電
話東局一四六六

律師董耀青
寓彰內教子胡同
九號電南三八三

神效除根敗毒丸
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青年部啓事
本會為推廣青年運動，特舉辦各項比賽。歡迎參加。

北京信成線工廠廣告
本廠承接各種電線工程，技術精湛，價格公道。歡迎垂詢。

燕京印書局大擴張廣告
本局為擴大業務，現已遷至新址營業。特此公告。

止淋琥珀丸
此丸專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

坤救
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中山先生紀念章章售賣處廣告
本處為紀念中山先生，特舉辦章售賣活動。歡迎購買。

潤卿氏秘製安
此丸專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

胎種子寶真丹
此丹專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

止嗽立效丸
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眼科醫目復明
本診所專治各種眼疾，醫術高明，收費低廉。歡迎就診。

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平民讀本出版了
本書內容豐富，適合大眾閱讀。歡迎購買。

淋元齋眼鏡店廣告
本店承接各種眼鏡業務，技術精湛，價格公道。歡迎垂詢。

北京會賢堂
本會為推廣青年運動，特舉辦各項比賽。歡迎參加。

腸風便血丸
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耳底通八寶油
此油專治男女一切淋病，無論新久，服之立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

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The People's Tribune

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CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT LACKING IN REALISTIC DETAILS, OBJECTS MACDONALD

Labor Party Leader Opposes Chamberlain's Request For Free Hand At Geneva; Position Should Be Plain; Germany Alone To Be Considered; Lloyd George Joins In Protest; Baldwin Deprecates

Briland Sees Trouble Ahead At Monday's Meeting; French Officials Feel Fate Of League Is In Balance; English Foreign Secretary Insists He Is Working For Peace And Locarno; Press Unconvinced

Chamberlain

United Press

London, March 4.—Following a statement by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House of Commons today voted confidence in the Government's program with reference to the League of Nations Council by 224 to 124.

The Foreign Secretary announced that Great Britain is ready favorably to consider additions to the League Council, but that Germany ought to be elected first, in the view of the Government.

Nothing should be permitted to interfere with the early election of Germany, the Foreign Secretary added, obviously referring to the expressed desire on the part of Poland and other European nations to be granted seats simultaneously with Germany.

Opposition Protests

London, March 4.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he was frankly dissatisfied with Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement, which lacked realistic details.

Boycott Canvassers Checking On Goods In Peking Shops

Work Being Done Systematically By Anti-British And Wu Alliance; Chamber Of Commerce Helps

With reference to the progress of the boycott of English and Japanese goods in the Metropolis, the Peking Chamber of Commerce and the Anti-Wu Pei-fu and Anti-British Alliance of Peking have formed committees whose work is to take inventory of the stock of English and Japanese goods already in the various shops. This is necessary in order to check against the goods that may arrive later, and it appears that the work is being done very systematically. The investigation of goods has already been started a few days ago, and is said to have covered already most of the important shops. There are two groups of sixty persons each, one organized by the Chamber of Commerce and the other by representatives of the Peking Students' Union, the Local Office of the Kuomintang, the Union of Japanese Returned Students, and the Dare-to-Die Band of the Students' Volunteer Corps.

The shops are first inspected by the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, which make up reports of the stock of goods. After this, the representatives of the second group are sent to the same shops to check through the inventory, in order to prevent any possible omissions or errors.

Yen Named Foreign Minister For New Coalition Cabinet

Not Expected to Accept Office; Report Tuan Making Ready For Return Of Shen Jui-lin

Chung Mei

The Chia Teh-yao Cabinet was officially gazetted at midnight Thursday when the resignation of former Premier Hsu Shih-ying and five members of his cabinet was accepted.

The new Cabinet is as follows: Chia Teh-yao, Premier and concurrent Minister of War. W. W. Yen, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ho Teh-ling, Minister of Finance.

Ma Chun-wu, Minister of Education.

Tu Hsi-kuei, Minister of Navy.

Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Lu Hsin, Minister of Justice.

Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of Communications.

Chu Yang-kuang, Minister of Interior.

The new cabinet members were invited to dine with Premier Chia last evening and it is expected to assume office today.

Dr. W. W. Yen has repeatedly stated that he will not assume the Waichiao portfolio, and in political circles it is said that the Anfu followers of Marshal Tuan Chih-jui knowing of Dr. Yen's refusal, had his name retained in the mandate, as a political ruse whereby Shen Jui-lin might be brought back to the Foreign Office.

Yen and Wang Hesitate

It is said that neither Dr. C. T. Wang, the retiring Minister, nor Dr. Yen wish to enter the cabinet at this moment of political

(Continued on page 4)

Kuomintang Urges Kuominchun To Put End To Wu Pei-fu

Shanghai Headquarters Of People's Party, In Telegram To Generals, Call Wu Obstacle To Peace

Chung Mei

Condemnation of Wu Pei-fu and his deeds is contained in a telegram from the Kuomintang headquarters of Shanghai to the generals of the Kuominchun.

"Wu Pei-fu, taking advantage of the anti-Mukden tide in the country, arouse once again and commanded troops under a forged title. Instead of fighting against the enemy he has been attempting to further his own position and influence.

"His misdeeds have gone so far that he has issued a circular telegram announcing a conclusion of the punitive expedition against the Mukden party, replacing it with peace making toward Chang Tso-lin. Consequently he sent his troops across Wu Seng Kuan and engages in the fight against Mukden. Then he joined hands with the local bandits and started all sorts of trouble and confusion in Honan province. With his selfish purpose in mind, he has forgotten the country altogether. He is then unquestionably an obstacle to peace and harmony and a rebel to the multitude.

"Your righteous act of punishing the rebel and traitor for the people has long been appreciated by all in the country and it is the time for you to endeavor for the nation, seeing the increasing influence of the traitor. You are requested to double your strength and postpone your morning meal until the traitor has perished. The future of China depends upon you."

Local Organizations Join In Plans To Honor Sun Yat-sen

To Issue Anniversary Daily And Distribute Literature; Many Meetings Planned; Mrs. Sun Goes To Nanking

London Herald

Tangier (by mail).—From the pleasant slopes of a hill just outside Tangier I have been watching the gunners of His Most Christian Majesty the King of Spain spending their Sunday afternoon by bombarding the defenceless villages of the Angera tribe a few kilometres away beyond the international zone.

Around me were both Moors and Spaniards, neither of whom seemed to bear the slightest grudge against each other on account of what they were witnessing. One finds this lack of animosity everywhere, even in the heart of the fighting area.

Miniature Fortresses

At Tetuan, the seat of the Spanish Presidency and the headquarters of the Army, I had a closer view of the operations. But even there I found the same curious phenomenon.

This ancient Moorish city is connected with Tangier by 40 miles of road passing through a corridor of blockhouses. The Spaniards have their work cut out to keep open this narrow line of communications and keep in check a marauding and unusually mobile enemy.

The block-houses, built at intervals of a few hundred yards on each side of the road, contain garrisons of from 10 to 20 men, and are armed with machine-guns and searchlights.

Many of these miniature fortresses are perched on high ridges, and almost inaccessible pinnacles of rock, surrounded in winter by tracks of deep mud that sticks to one like glue and sucks like a quagmire.

Fifteen miles

Through and up all this, every ounce of food and drop of water has to be carried by men and

Battle At Lanchow; Fengtien Repulsed After Heavy Losses

Machang Reoccupied By Kuominchun; Russians Taken Prisoners; Sun Yueh Warns Foreign And Chinese Ships At Taku

Asiatic

According to an official telegram from General Tang Chih-tao, Commander of the ninth division of the first Kuominchun at Lanchow, to the military headquarters, fierce fighting between the Kuominchun and the Mukdenites began on the night of Tuesday, that is the second

instant. The Fengtienites are commanded by General Chang Hsueh-liang and General Han Lin-chun; but their attacks on the Lanchow river positions of the Kuominchun were repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers. According to General Tang, the Lanchow iron bridge had been partially destroyed by his men with a view to preventing the Fengtienites from crossing it. Hence, the two armies are still facing each other on the south and north banks of the Lanchow river, which, owing to warm weather, is impassable without boats. In conclusion, he urges the early despatch of reinforcements.

Reoccupy Machang

Chung Mei

The reoccupation of Machang yesterday noon by the 1st Kuominchun is reported in a telephone message from Tientsin, General Lu Chung-lin went to Tang Kuan Tun on Wednesday and preparations were made for the general attack which was expected to be ordered yesterday.

Among the casualties are reported to have been Russians

(Continued on page 4)

GERMANY LINING UP WITH IMPERIALIST EUROPE AGAINST RUSSIA, BOASTS CAPITALIST

Frank Advocate Of Franco-German Alliance Sizes Up Situation As He Sees It; A Case Of France, England And Germany Against Communism; League Of Nations The Agent.

War Ahead, Prophecies Head Of Potash Trust; Identifies "Righteousness," "Culture" And "Civilization" With Policies Of Europe; Admits Growing Influence Of Russia Among Oppressed Peoples

United Press

Berlin, February 14.—Germany's impending entry into the League of Nations appears definitely to have settled the long-debated question as to whether Germany should ally herself with the East or West. The protagonists of the "Eastern Orientation" are fighting a losing battle; their antagonists, on the other hand, are openly jubilant and dream of a holy alliance against the Soviets.

The case of the crusaders was stated for the United Press by Captain Arnold Rechberg, leader in Germany's potash trust and outstanding advocate of a Franco-German alliance.

"Germany, France and Great Britain can now approach the solution of the Russian problem," Herr Rechberg declared frankly.

"It does not pay to be squeamish about these matters. I for one will say what many people think. The League of Nations is the bulwark and the instrument against the Russian peril. The much criticized Article XVI of the Covenant will of course be used to line up Germany against the Russians. In my opinion, German statesmen and in

particular Foreign Minister Stresemann are well aware of this eventuality, although they do not deem it wise to say so."

On Disarmament

Questioned about his attitude toward disarmament, Captain Rechberg replied, "I am absolutely opposed to any disarmament whatever, and especially to any reduction of French armaments. In a few years at most, Europe will need every gun and every cartridge against Russia. So why should we disarm, while Russia is preparing feverishly for the final struggle?"

"It will be a fight for life and death and the longer it is postponed by the European nations the fiercer it must be. But indications are already multiplying that the European states are recognizing what I have preached for years—that one cannot barter with bolshevism. Great Britain realizes more and more that the future of her empire depends on the extermination of bolshevism.

"Moscow agents, riding the wave of nationalism, are spreading the bolshevist creed throughout the Orient and Occident and only quick decapitation can save

(Continued on page 4)

ISLAM TORN BY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MODERNISTS AND THE FUNDAMENTALISTS

By John O'Brien,

United Press Staff Correspondent

Jerusalem, Palestine, February 6.—Islam is breaking asunder. The mighty political and religious organization founded by Mahomet thirteen centuries ago is threatened by a movement similar in many respects to the Great Reformation which split the Christian church.

It is a conflict involving five hundred million people. On one side are the progressive elements of the Moslem countries, led by the Turks of the modern school. On the other are the fanatics of the Orient—Zeno-phobes who want nothing at all to do with Western civilization, bedouins of the desert who live on plunder and care nothing for culture, and religious chiefs who want to retain their hold on the people.

Turkey started it. The separation of church and state, followed by the abolition of the Khalifate and the exile of Abdul-Mejid, the titular head of Islam, the decree prohibiting the wearing of the traditional "tarboush," substituting for it European hats, the erection of monuments, the radical change in the Constitution—all these were signs that modern Turkey has finished with the ancient religion, its dogmas and its practices.

Turkey, however, is only a small part of the Moslem world. The peoples of India, Persia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Tunisia, south China, the Mohammedans of the Philippines do not regard with equanimity the revolutionary changes

inspired by the Turks. Foremost in their minds is the question of the Khalifate, as important to the Moslem as the Papacy to Roman Catholics. The Angora National Assembly abolished it but the vast majority of Moslems still hold it as the prime tenet of their faith.

This is the principal problem to be solved by the Pan-Islam Congress to be held at Mecca in January and a choice between King Fuad of Egypt, Ibn-el-Saud, the victorious bedouin warrior, Emir of the Nejd, who now controls Arabia, and the deposed Sherif of Mecca, Prince Abdul-Mejid, who has been waging a religious campaign against the sacrilegious action of the Angora Assembly will have to be made.

England and France are watching closely the trend of Islamic thought. It may have a vast influence on the political situation in the various Moslem countries under the British and French flags. The Aga Khan, head of the Hindu league for the re-establishment of the Khalifate, denounced the action of Angora and demands the installation of a new Khalif with all the honors and powers of the old regime. Palestine, under the British mandate, looks to the Khalifate to obtain a national Arab government. The Syrian Moslems have similar hopes.

THE "LOCARNO SPIRIT" DOES NOT APPLY IN MOROCCO, ONE CORRESPONDENT SHOWS

London Herald

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Envoy Dispatched To Urge Feng to Accept New Post

Tuan Sands Ma Fu Hsiang To Pincthuan; Expect Feng's Headquarters To Be At Kalgan

Asiatic

By order of the Chief Executive, General Ma Fu-hsiang, Deputy-Tupan of the North-west and Director of the Government Aeronautical Department, left Peking for Kalgan and Pincthuan on Thursday for the sole purpose of persuading Marshal Feng Yuhsiang to emerge from his retirement as desired by leaders of the Kuominchun and Kuomintang to suppress the "rebellion" of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. General Ma is one of the prominent Mohammedan Generals of the north-west and he has now placed all his Mohammedan mounted troops at the disposal of Marshal Feng to fight against the famous cavalry regiments from Manchuria and it is believed that the reinstatement of the "Christian" Marshal to power is now only a question of days.

It is expected that Feng Yuhsiang will announce his acceptance of the new appointment within a few days and that he will assume charge of the fighting machinery of the Kuominchun armies at Kalgan.

The Plan

Chung Mei

It is rumored that Marshal Feng will move his headquarters to Kalgan to direct the Kuominchun, whereupon General Chang will start for the front at Peking to cope with the enemy on the Peking Hankow Railway.

The Tientsin sector will be in charge of Com. front Lu Chung-lin, the Jehol front under Tutung Sung Chen-yuan, while General

(Continued on page 4)

The People's Tribune

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Saturday, March 6, 1926.

Lord Willingdon And Nationalist China

In one of his daily bombinations in the Peking & Tientsin Times, the C. B. E. in charge of the sheet has been re-aring his views on the application of the outstanding amount of the British share of the Boxer Indemnities for the information and guidance of Viscount Willingdon who has just reached Peking as head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission. The C. B. E., who insisted on appending these letters to his name in the report announcing the distinguished visitor's arrival at Tientsin, is clearly and decisively unsympathetic to the use of the money for educational purposes, though he informs His Lordship that he suggested "as long ago as April 1924 there were other uses to which the money might be put which would better serve the mutual interests of Great Britain and China, such, for instance, as a systematic scheme for disbandment." We do not doubt that Viscount Willingdon, after a slight exploration of the situation, will share the view that this bright idea could only occur to one fit for lodgment in a lunatic asylum, at the same time noting that the C. B. E. ranks next to Masters in Lunacy according to the "Table of Precedency in Great Britain."

A Real Enemy Of England

The hostility to education of the Peking & Tientsin Times, which claims to be a responsible organ of British opinion in North China, is of course characteristic of the "social category" to which the C. B. E. belongs. The category is widely represented in the Treaty Ports of China as well as in India, and doubtless Viscount Willingdon—who comes to this country with a great Indian experience—will quickly realise that "Chinese disorder", like "Indian unrest," is to be traced in its strictly anti-British repercussions, largely to the successful missionary work of the type that is responsible for the daily production of a sheet like the Peking & Tientsin Times with its gross prejudices, its hatreds, its ignorances and its intellectual indecencies. As long as the type is permitted and licensed under the extra-territorial regime of the Unequal Treaties to insult and to defame this country and its students, whose chief offence is that the UNEXAMPLED CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT PERIOD OF TRANSITION IN CHINA HAVE SUMMONED THEM TO WORK WHICH IS ELSEWHERE DONE BY OTHER SOCIAL CATEGORIES, the anti-British hostility of Nationalist China must persist and continue to be an active factor in the whole Chinese situation. And if the real purpose of Lord Willingdon's Mission is to enquire into the facts of this hostility and to suggest to Government the means of abating and removing it, the presence in China of one of the real objective enemies of England in the person the C. B. E. type must be borne in mind and dealt with.

The Theory Of Restitution

As regards the ostensible purpose of Viscount Willingdon's visit to this country, we have to take a view of it which may seem at once intransigent and discouraging to those who are eager to share in the appropriation of the moneys whose application finally rests with the British Foreign Office. We shall try

to write on the subject without unnecessary offence to the distinguished visitor, if only because the Master instructs us to treat courteously the stranger from afar. But frankly some unpleasant truths must be underlined if Lord Willingdon is to be assisted to a true comprehension of the present situation in order that he may wisely advise his Government on the use and application of the unexpended portion of the British share of the Boxer Penalties. This last word "PENALTIES" is an indication of the dominant Nationalist view of the fabulous sums exacted by the avenging Powers under the Boxer Protocol, and it naturally colors our envisagement of the proposal which Lord Willingdon's Mission is to work out for his Statutory Committee in London. Being Penalties, the remission of the British share of the Indemnities is not a gift but a RESTITUTION in Chinese Nationalist opinion. And if it is not a gift of "moneys supplied at the expense of the British taxpayer" (this is the tactful language of the Tientsin C.B.E.) but a restitution, its use and application ought mainly to be a matter of Chinese concern. The same remark applies to the remission of all the other shares of the Boxer Indemnities. Then why, it may pertinently be asked, is the British remission alone selected for this Nationalist scrutiny and criticism? We shall be frank. Had it taken place and had Lord Willingdon visited us before the British application of the doctrine of the "preventive massacre" at Shanghai on May 30 and off the Shameen at Canton on June 23, 1925, it is highly probable that the same Chinese reception accorded, for instance, to the American remission might have been extended to the British remission though Chinese goodwill and friendliness might not have been so abundantly marked as was the case when America made her "gesture".

Definition Of Real Issue

Does this mean that Nationalist China refuses to accept the remission except unconditionally or on its own terms? We are realists and we must take a practical view of a practical question. The moneys to accrue from the British remission are not moneys to be "supplied at the expense of the British taxpayer" but Chinese moneys supplied at the expense of the greatly harassed and impoverished taxpayers of this country. Nationalist China has a right to those moneys. But as they happen now to be in British pockets, guarded by one of the principal Unequal Treaties, the payment of the moneys seems really to be a question of negotiation between England and Nationalist China. We emphasise this analysis and definition of the issue; and on it we advance the view that the selection of the Chinese members of the Statutory Committee—assuming that the Act of Parliament dealing with the matter prohibits any other method of procedure—should be determined not by mere British wishes to secure the co-operation of Chinese in working out schemes for the application of the remitted moneys but by a frank recognition of the right of Nationalist China to NEGOTIATE for the proper and suitable application of the outstanding portion of the British share of the Boxer Indemnities which were assessed really on the principle of penalty and not of reparation for the misdeeds of a dead and gone dynasty.

Nationalist Fitness

This view of course raises the question of the representative fitness of the three Chinese gentlemen who have been selected on the recommendation of the British Legation authorities in Peking. While Professor Hu Shih may be a learned philosopher and Dr. V. K. Ting a sound geologist and Dr. C. C. Wang an able Railway manager, we are not sure that they would claim to be representative Nationalist leaders. Indeed, they would be more inclined to disclaim any such character, since an authentic Chinese Nationalist is rather suspect in the eyes of the British authorities. In point of fact, the three have been selected because they are considered to be "safe" men and guaranteed not to give too much trouble in the work of the Committee. Even on the view that we are urging, there is no absolute need that they should be withdrawn from the Committee provided it is understood that they continue on the body in British interests and not as representatives of Nationalist China. The selection of the latter will have to be sought elsewhere—among the great Nationalist bodies and groups who are advancing the Nation to freedom and independence. And to them, England will have to turn if the real purpose of Lord Willingdon's Mission is the utilisation of the balance of the British share of the Boxer Indemnities to ends that shall assist in healing the wounds and hatred and bitterness caused by past and late events in China.

A Crusade Of Lies

(From a Correspondent)

A fresh champion has entered the lists to defend the old order against the attacks of the pernicious communists whose evil designs against the foundations of human happiness as represented by capitalist domination in the East and the West are known to all the world. This knight, clad in the armour of the Holy Catholic Church has planted his banner, emblazoned with the sacred cross, in the market place and loudly exhorts all and sundry to join in a holy crusade against the modern Saracens—against the despoilers of the sacred shrines of profits—the communists. Our knight is filled with wrath against the wickedness of the infidels. As a knight of the Church, he is "fundamentally opposed to the Communist Party". Does he know anything of the wicked deeds of the communists? No! He appeals to populace to bring him tales of horror in order that his wrath may be roused to overflowing, in order "to renew their strength in the crusade against the Red Peril."

Our valiant knight is true to his jesuitical principles that "the aim justifies the means" but with a strange, unjesuitical frankness he calls for materials for a crusade of lies against the communists and the Communist State, Soviet Russia. The "Yi Shih Pao", for our knight is none other, does not ask for facts revealing the truth about Soviet Russia, but stories about "the atrocities committed by the Russian Communists during the past years and also the plight of the Russian people as a result of the introduction of the communist regime." These atrocities may not have taken place; but that does not matter;—the more horrible the story the better the "Yi Shih Pao" will like it. The Russian people may be better off under the communist regime than they were under the old regime; but our crusader does not wish to hear about that. Give him stories of war and plague and famine, of outrage, rapine and murder, not by Chinese reactionary militarists, but by the barbarous communist hordes who are devastating Russia. The "Yi Shih Pao" will allow free reign to the wild imaginations of its scribes, and if the cause alone is not worthy enough, there is the added incentive of lucrative remuneration. A sacred cause indeed! Could mendacity go further?

Soon we may expect in the columns of the "Yi Shih Pao" and later reproduced by the other organs of imperialism and reaction a re-hash of the wild tales about Soviet Russia that filled the columns of the Capitalist press in the West; tales which have been refuted a thousand times, which no one in the West now believes, but which are considered good enough to poison the minds of the unsophisticated Oriental.

But we have a right to ask, what is at the bottom of this crusade? It is absurd to talk of saving China from communism. We assert that there is not the smallest body of opinion in China or outside of it which believes that China to-day, or for a long time to come yet can be converted into a communist state, or who desires even attempt to do so. We assert that behind this anti-communist crusade is the attempt to sidetrack the movement for the national independence of this country; because all those who are most active in the national movement are being branded as communists and come under the fire of abuse of the "crusaders". We assert that the crusade of lies and abuse against Soviet Russia is being conducted by strength and inspiration to the people of China in their bitter and long drawn out struggle for liberty, national unity and independence. Just at this time, when out of the welter and the chaos with which this country is afflicted there is emerging a national consciousness, slowly and painfully it is true, but emerging beyond the shadow of doubt, those who are interested in perpetuating the chaos in order that they may retain their sordid hold upon this nation are promoting and financing these mendacious campaigns against fictitious dangers in order to divert popular attention from the real peril which faces this country and to defeat the ef-

"HOW POWERFUL THE STRIKE IS!"

(A Leader From The London Daily Herald, Jan. 16)

When last spring we protested against the folly and brutality of the Shanghai shootings, the Tory Press retorted that, in dealing with Orientals, the "strong hand" was necessary.

To behave decently to the Chinese people, they declared, would be regarded as a sign of weakness. Our prestige would be lowered. Our trade would suffer.

If, on the other hand, we kept a firm hand on things and showed the Chinese that we were not to be trifled with, all would be well. The Chinese would again come to heel. Trade, as of old, would follow the machine-gun.

They had their way, these advocates of the "iron hand." Unrestrained, unrebutted by the Government, the "men on the spot" proceeded to give the Chinese a lesson. Canton's protest against the Shanghai shootings was met by the massacre of Shameen. The Governor of Hongkong announced that he would flog and deport protesters in the colony.

The Cantonese retorted, not by violence, but by the pacific weapon of the boycott and the strike. Very soon Hongkong began to feel the pinch. Still, it did not occur to anybody in authority that the situation could be righted by decent apology and reparation for Shameen. They turned again to force and launched Cheng's mercenary army against the National Government

at Canton.

Cheng's forces, after a loudly cheered initial success, were routed. The Canton Government strengthened its position. The boycott went quietly but effectively forward.

Now suddenly the strong men, who jeered at our warnings, are seized with panic.

"British prestige and British trade in Southern China," says the Chairman of the China Association in the columns of the *Morning Post*, "are going to be ruined unless the boycott is brought to an end."

"How powerful the strike is!" cries the *Morning Post* itself, in an agony of apprehensive discovery. They should have thought of that before. The hot gossellers of force are learning their lesson—too late.

They bullied the Chinese with impunity for many years. Now, suddenly, the Chinese hit back. And the bullies scream like cowards. But even now it does not occur to them to behave sensibly, decently. They want help from home. They want more force.

The tragedy of it all is that because of their stupidities and brutalities, not only they but others are suffering. The boycott, aimed at the bullies of Hongkong and the treaty ports, is hitting factory workers in England. We, too, are paying a heavy price for tolerating and abetting the Imperialism of our ruling class.

Gandhi To Fight Battle For Swaraj At Spinning Wheel

Indian Leader Sees Growth In Movement Toward A Home-spun Nation; Exchanges Autograph For Pledges

United Press
Cawnpore, March 4.—Taking his farewell of Indian politics, Mahatma Gandhi declared that he was going to devote himself to spinning.

"When I began spinning in 1920," said Gandhi, "you had to pay 17 annas (34 cents) a yard for khaddar but now you can get it for 9 annas (18 cents) a yard."

"Frankly, I am mad about khaddar."

"We have made tremendous progress. In the beginning, any one who wore even so much as a home-spun cap was considered to be a khaddar-wearer, but today you have to be clad from head to foot in home-spun and home-woven before your friends and your family consider you a genuine khaddar-wearer."

"After five years' experience I repeat to you what I said in 1920 that if we boycott all foreign stuffs—English, Japanese and American—within one year we'll have Swaraj."

To the scores who swarmed around seeking his autograph, Gandhi said he would put a "price" on it. "I'll give you my autograph," he shouted, "if you will promise to wear nothing but khaddar."

forts of the true patriots to remove the danger.

But our disreputable knight in rusty armour will find that he is fighting windmills. This stupid game failed in the West, although it cost many lives and much wealth. It will fail in the Orient. If the force of arms proved unavailing against indomitable resolution of the Russian toilers to mould their destiny, this sordid campaign of lies will not hold up the fight of the Chinese people for their independence.

Antiquated Morals Of Cambridge To Be Fought By Haldane

Noted Scientist Dismissed On Immorality Charge; England's Medieval Divorce Laws Scored

United Press
Cambridge, England, January 30. (By Mail)—Cambridge University is preparing for a fight of the old morality against the new following the dismissal of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, brilliant scientist and lecturer at Cambridge in bio-chemistry, because he was co-respondent in a divorce case.

Newspapers reported briefly a couple of months ago the fact that John McLeon Burghes had been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of misconduct with Prof. Haldane.

The latest issue of the "Cambridge University Reporter," official publication of this famous school, carried an announcement as brief.

"Whereas Mr. J.B.S. Haldane, leader in bio-chemistry, has been pronounced guilty of adultery with the wife of Mr. John McLeon Burghes, and whereas Mr. J.B.S. Haldane, on appearing before us, admitted having committed adultery, now therefore we, the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected in accordance with University statutes, do unanimously adjudge (1) that Mr. J. B. S. Haldane has been guilty of gross immorality within the meaning of the University statutes; (2) that Mr. J. B. S. Haldane be therefore, and he is hereby, deprived of his office of reader in bio-chemistry."

The "six persons" named in the announcement are called officially "Sex Viri"—six men—are nearly as ancient at the university itself.

As soon as the announcement was made there was an outcry not only from the friends of Prof. Haldane but from prominent people generally in literary, legal, and educational circles. They protested that the dismissal was totally unjustified in view of

CABLE NOTES

Largest Airplane

Asiatic
Berlin, March 4.—The German Dornier airplane factories in Baden have completed a plan for the world's largest airplane whose wings will measure over 150 feet and which will be equipped with motors totalling 3,000 horsepower. The plane is destined for Spain-South America flights.

Norwegian Cabinet

A coalition government with Fritz of Nansen as premier is the probable solution of the present Norwegian Cabinet crisis.

Earthquake In Spain

A severe earthquake damaged Badajoz and Jerez de las Caballeras in Spain.

Wireless On Trains

Eighteen German express trains will be equipped with wireless telephone. The three trains running between Hamburg and Berlin have already an equipment which is proving successful.

Air Confab

Franco-German negotiations on aviation in Germany will be terminated shortly and will allow Germany to build unrestricted numbers and types of commercial planes; only certain provisions regarding the convertibility of commercial into bombing planes are going to be made according to the Paris "Excelsior."

Forests For Peasants

Tass
Chita, March 2.—About four million acres of forest are now being distributed among the peasantry in the Far Eastern Russia. This is being done in accordance with the decree recently passed to the effect that woods and forests, not regarded as being of national and county importance shall be transferred for the use of the local peasantry.

Soviet Banks

Tass
Moscow, Feb. 20.—The Russian Co-operative Bank reports that, during the three years of its existence, the balance of the Bank has increased from Rs. 2,400,000 in Jan. 1st, 1923, to Rs. 152,100,000 at the present time.

NEW OFFICE TO PLAN EDUCATION SURTAX

Chung Mei
Formal opening of the office of the Educational Surtax Commission took place this morning at 66 Yung Hsien Hutung, west city, under Director Ma Hsu-luen. A staff of some forty people are employed in the three departments of the Commission. Following the gathering of data, Director Ma is expected to call a conference of nation wide experts on education law and economics, for the purpose of working out a means of taxation.

Borah For President

Asiatic
Berlin, March 4.—Senator Borah will run for the Presidency in the 1928 election according to the "New York Herald."

modern divorce laws and modern standards of morality which say that it is more sinful for people to live together without love than to commit what in England is the only means of freedom from unhappy wedlock—adultery.

Prof. Haldane himself announced that he would fight to the limit. He is at present in Italy, but will return shortly.

He has the right of appeal to a court of five judges appointed by the council of the university senate, and he will take this course. His main defence, it is understood, will be that the adultery did not constitute gross immorality, but was a case of deep and lasting love, and was the only means of breaking what in the circumstances was a "grossly immoral" tie.

His Pedigree As Long As A Razor-Strip

United Press
Perugia, Feb. 21.—The story of an adventurous barber who raised himself to the nobility and then conferred the title of prince on a friend of his who had just married a rich Englishwoman is reported from Todi near Perugia.

Some months ago, a gentleman of distinguished appearance arrived in Todi with a magnificent automobile, and presented letters of introduction to some of the notables of the place. This person declared that he was the Grand Chamberlain of Prince Colonna di Montecchio, and explained that his master has just won a lawsuit in the Rome courts which restored his ancient feudal property to him. As soon as the sentence of the court was officially published, the Prince and Princess proposed to take up their residence among their feudal subjects.

Story Accepted

The Grand Chamberlain's story was believed, and the arrival of the Prince and Princess was heralded by the town band and an evening of feasting. The Prince and Princess who had obviously plenty of money distributed largess and offered feasts to the people. They bought a large house and built castles round the walls, turning it into a regular baronial castle. The villagers presented the princely couple with an illuminated address, in which they styled themselves "devoted subjects" of the Prince.

After some months, however, the Grand Chamberlain who called himself the Marquis of Caporillo got into trouble with the local police for an offence against morality. An examination of his past soon showed that the Grand Chamberlain was merely a Neapolitan barber, while the alleged Prince was merely an ex-bank clerk married to a woman of means. The Marquis is in prison, and the Prince and Princess are missing.

DESPITE PROTESTS TOBACCO TAX GOES ON

Asiatic
The abolition of the so-called special consumers tax on cigarettes as demanded by the British and American Legations was discussed during a recent cabinet meeting; but as money is urgently needed for meeting military purposes, especially for General Lu Chung-lin at the Tientsin front, the tax will continue until the termination of the civil war. The business of the British-American Tobacco Company and the Nanyang Brothers Company is greatly affected by the heavy tax.

SCHOOLS CALL ON MR. KARAKHAN

Chung Mei
Representatives of the nine government schools have an engagement to see Mr. Karakhan today relative to their appeal for an appropriation from the Russian Boxer remission.

NEW PATENTS WOULD AMAZE EVEN ALICE IN WONDERLAND

London, March 4.—Money-making inventions suggested for study by the Institute of Patentees in its annual report include:

Flexible glass, a fool-proof airplane, a palatable temperance drink, a means of regulating the weather, a non-stainable haband, schemes for harnessing the tides and the sun's energy, an easily cleaned tobacco pipe, and an electric toaster that will turn itself off just before the toast begins to burn.

AIR SERVICE PLANNED SHANGHAI—HANGCHOW

Kuo Wen
A Shanghai correspondent writes to the effect that, with the approach of the warm weather, and the imminent migration to the famous resort, West Lake, the Chinese authorities are planning to establish an aeroplane service between Shanghai and Hangchow. As soon as the capital has been obtained, and the plans completed, a machine will leave Shanghai for Hangchow every morning, returning the same afternoon, making a stop at Fengching on both trips.

SZECHUAN REDUCES TROOPS AND ARMS

Chung Mei
Reduction of the Szechuan army to 175,000 men and the yearly military expenditure to \$30,000,000 was decided upon at a conference of military leaders and peoples' representatives recently held at Chengtu. Surplus troops are to be disbanded while the Chengtu arsenal is to be converted into a factory. The request of the military leaders that an eight million salt tax be levied to meet unpaid debts, is reported to have been refused by the peoples' representatives.

JOURNALISTS DEMAND PROMISED SUBSIDY

Chung Mei
The Foreign Office was the scene of a scurry yesterday morning when it was necessary to call out armed police due to the presence of a group of fifteen or so Chinese journalists demanding payment of subsidies which they allege were promised them by the authorities of the Waichiao Pu.

After such talking on both sides, the money seeking group was persuaded to leave the premises. Due to the Cabinet change there was no Minister there at the time.

CAN PHONE NOW FROM SHANGHAI TO WOSUNG

Kuo Wen
A Shanghai correspondent informs this agency that the long distance telephone between Shanghai and Wosung will be opened at the end of the current month. The rate will be fifty-cents per five minutes, the same as the Shanghai-Wusih long-distance telephone, which has been in operation since the 1st inst. Nanking and Wosung will now be linked by telephone.

Poland Ratifies Locarno, But Calls For Council Seat

Resolution Does Not Set Date For Seat on Council as Simultaneous With German Entry

United Press
Warsaw, March 3.—The Sejm today ratified the Locarno Treaties.

Following this ratification, the Sejm unanimously passed a resolution demanding that Poland be granted a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

This resolution did not, however, specify that Poland was to receive this seat simultaneously with Germany.

That a clause to this effect would be included was indicated by a speech before Parliament on February 25th when Count Skrynski, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time of the first reading of the Locarno Treaties demanded that Poland should be granted a Council seat at the same time Germany receives a seat.

CANDY TOO GANDY POLICE WILL INSPECT

Inspection of the multi-colored candies sold in local markets is to be made by the sanitary bureau of the Police Yamen with an idea of finding out whether it is harmful or not, so that its sale can be stopped in the latter event.

EXTRALITY DELEGATES HOLD MEETING

Reuter
The Commission on Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China met at the Chu-Jen Tang at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and discussed various laws, subsequently adjourning to Friday, March 12, at 10 o'clock.

SILVER AND COAL PRICES SOARING

Chung Mei
The price of silver on the copper exchange has gone up since the fighting. At the beginning of the week one dollar would bring 310 coppers while it now brings 320. The use of the Peking Suiyuan Railway by the militarists has caused a shortage of the cheaper grade of coal which comes from the mines served by that line, with the result that even the poorest coal dust is considerably increased in price.

Cause And Effect?

Kuo Wen
Shanghai, March 4.—A number of prominent personages resident in Shanghai, including Messrs. Tung Kang, Sung Hanchang, Lo Wen-kan, etc., have started a new peace movement, aiming to restore general peace to the country by popular means. The sky suddenly turned pitch dark at 10 a.m. this morning and did not brighten up until an elapse of three minutes.

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TSAI TING-KAN TO ARRANGE JAPAN PACT

Asiatic
The Chinese government has appointed Admiral Tsai Ting-kan as chief delegate for the negotiation of a reciprocal customs rates treaty with Japan who is to be represented by Mr. Saburi. It is expected formal negotiations will begin in a few days. It is reported that both France and the United States desire to have similar rates treaties with China, especially America which imports large quantities of cigarettes into China every year.

KALGAN PROSTITUTES TO WEAR ARM BADGE

Chung Mei
The campaign against prostitution in Kalgan began with the operation of the new law on March 1st, with the result that women of the street may only appear in public dressed in black gowns with a white badge on their sleeves. This badge is furnished by the police and if it is lost a fine is imposed.

The same campaign is under way in Suiyuan where new orders have been issued by the police forbidding prostitutes and actresses from frequenting the streets or public inns.

Britishers Call On Tuan

Reuter
Accompanied by the British Minister (Sir Ronald Macleay), Mr. O. St. C. Malley (the new British Counsellor of Embassy) and Mr. Eric Teichman (Chinese Secretary), Lord Willingdon, the Chairman of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, who arrived here Thursday from Shanghai, made a formal call upon the Chief Executive at noon yesterday.

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Attempts To Patch Fengtien Rupture Are Unsuccessful

Civil Governor Insists On Resigning In Spite Of Pleas; Issue Is Opposition To War

Kuo Wen

Numerous attempts to persuade General Wang Yung-kang, Civil Governor of Fengtien, to withdraw his resignation, are being made. It will be remembered that General Wang resigned as a protest against the change in the policy of Fengtien regarding the war situation. Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself telegraphed General Wang, stating that if the latter did not change his mind about retiring, he himself would also resign. General Yang Yu-ting followed suit. Judging from foreign reports from Mukden, Chang Hsueh-liang will in all probability visit Wang, as representative of his father, and representatives of the Provincial Assembly, and the Chambers of Commerce, will also very likely send delegates to attempt to persuade the Governor to alter his mind. The resignation is couched in simple terms, and merely declares that he wishes to recuperate his health. Accompanying the official petition of Wang's resignation is a long letter addressed to Marshal Chang, in which the Governor eloquently reiterates the necessity for retrenchment in order to put to rest the uneasiness and discontent of the masses. It is rumored that Wang will not be dissuaded from forfeiting his post, and that in the event of the failure of the efforts of his colleagues, he will be replaced by General Cheng-Chien, former Civil Governor of Kiangsu, or Li Shan-chin, ex-Superintendent of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin.

ENVOY DISPATCHED

(Continued from page 1)

Li Ming-chung will function as Emergency Commander of Peking.

Thus will all the high officers of the 1st Kuomintang at the front, Marshal Feng will remain at Kalgan in supreme command of all the sectors.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT LACKING

(Continued from page 1)

give a fair deal to Germany and pursue the traditional policy of fair play in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin, replying to the debate, said he wished it had been possible to insist upon Germany's admission alone in March, but that was beyond our power. He deprecated the agitation that had sprung up, which was contrary to the spirit of Locarno and which was beginning to create two camps, one on the side of France and the other on the side of Germany. Apart from the pledge given to Spain, which was not accompanied by conditions regarding the time and the occasion, Britain had given no pledges to any country.

At the conclusion of the debate the Opposition challenged a division on the motion for adjournment which was defeated by 224 votes to 124.

Brian Senses Trouble

United Press
Paris, March 4.—It is learned authoritatively that Aristide Briand, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, fears that a serious situation may develop with reference to the question of enlarging the League of Nations Council.

M. Briand expects that the negotiations will be of the most difficult nature.

Officials declare that the fate of the League depends upon the decision reached in this matter.

Chamberlain Wary
Reuter
London, March 4.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking on Mr. Stanley Baldwin's motion for adjournment to discuss the League Council issue emphasized at the outset his conscious-

YEN NAMED FOREIGN

(Continued from page 1)

urmoil. This decision makes possible the introduction to an Anfu follower.

This cabinet is decidedly of a coalition nature since the Kuomintang, Kuomintang, Chihli, Anfu and southeastern parties are included. Premier Chia is described as siding both with Marshal Tuan and the Kuomintang, while Dr. Yen and Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei are Chihli party men. The Kuomintang side is represented by the Minister of Education, Ma Chun-wu, the southeast party by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Anfu's by the Minister of Communications, while the Kuomintang has the Ministers of Finance and Justice.

Four members of this new cabinet are hangers on from the retiring body. Including Premier Chia, they are the Minister of Navy, Tu Hsi-kuei, Ma Chun-wu, Minister of Education who was Minister of Justice, and Kung Hsin-chan, who remains as Minister of Communications.

The resignation of Wang Shou-chen as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was also accepted and Teng Han-hsiang named as his successor in last night's mandate. Efforts are being made to have the new Minister of Finance assume office on Friday morning, due to the long standing need of a head in that ministry.

None of the cabinet ministers attended their new offices today.

ness of the delicacy of the occasion.

The Foreign Secretary stated that he and Lord Robert Cecil would be the principal delegates for Britain. In that connection he confessed that not without grave anxiety he had watched the progress of the international controversy that had arisen over the question. Representatives of the nations who met at Geneva naturally were inspired by the feelings, traditions and interests of their own countries, but if the League were to grow in influence and power, as he was happy to think it had grown more rapidly lately, they must, as M. Briand said, not merely speak their own language but the language of Europe and indeed the whole world.

The guiding principle of the British representatives at Geneva must, Sir Austen declared, be that they would be a party to nothing endangering the success of Locarno or rendering it impossible for Germany at the last moment to enter the League. "One solution Britain will not countenance under any circumstances—it will not be a party to recreating in the Council the camps and opposing forces which were the curse of Europe before the War."

Sir Austen Chamberlain dwelt upon the merits of increasing the non-permanent seats and proceeded to refer to the jealousy with which permanent additions ought to be made but reiterated that they were not prepared to say a priority that no such claim could be admitted in any circumstances whatsoever.

MacDonald Intervenes

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Leader of the Opposition) intervened at this stage and asked if Sir Austen Chamberlain meant that no such claim could be admitted in March.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied "No", adding that the Government would have preferred that these further questions should not be raised at the present time, if the way to peace was found by common agreement for a particular admission they would certainly not oppose or reject that admission on the ground that they would have preferred to discuss the question in September (Labour cries of "Oh!").

Sir Austen Chamberlain mentioned that the German Am-

bassador had that day communicated his anxious wish to see him, as his Government desired a meeting of the representatives of the powers (a Locarno conversation) before the opening of the Council. Sir Austen said that he gladly concurred and that he reminded the ambassador that a fortnight ago he (Sir Austen Chamberlain) had communicated to the German Government his earnest hope that they would meet at Geneva before decisions were taken.

Mr. Lloyd George interposed a query as to whether that meant that Britain would oppose the addition of a member in the event of the absence of agreement by all parties, of whom Germany would be one.

Sir Austen replied that he was not prepared to go beyond the statement he had made (Ministerial cheers and ironical Labour "Oh!"), after full consideration by the Government that it was for Britain an essential principle that the fruits of Locarno should be reached and that nothing should be done to prevent Germany from entering the League.

Sir Austen Chamberlain concluded by appealing to the House to leave him free to meet his friends and colleagues in the great council of nations to seek a solution, not renewing or prolonging difficulties and not recreating or increasing suspicion, but making the meeting another step of progress, reconciliation and appeasement (Ministerial cheers).

"Times" Protest

"The Times" has broken its silence over the proposed reconstitution of the League of Nations Council in a leading article in which it says that on no international question in a recent years has there been so emphatic and spontaneous a demonstration of British feeling. Foreign observers are altogether wrong in their inclination to discount the significance of this popular interest and to attribute it to obscure machinations or petty political motives.

The paper declare that the essence of the matter is solely a demand for fair play and plain dealing at a turning point of European history. It adds that, since Germany is entering, it is not fair play to make sudden and important changes in the League without consulting her—particularly since the changes may be interpreted as an effort to create hastily and nervously a counterpoise against Germany. This strikes the ordinary British mind as an attempt to "queer the pitch." It simply cannot be done.

Viscount Grey has veered to the support of the Government in a weighty letter to "The Times" in which he deprecates preliminary national controversies over the matter and questions the wisdom of pressing the Government at the present time for a declaration beyond the assertion that the British representatives will go to Geneva free from commitments to any other Government that would prevent them from advocating there what is the clearly expressed British view.

Viscount Grey expresses the opinion that the men at Geneva will only succeed if they "talk European."

Mussolini To Attend

Asiatic

Berlin, March 4.—Spain will send General Primo de Rivera to Geneva according to the "Daily News" and Italian rumours say that Signor Mussolini will also appear at Geneva.

PROLETARIAN WRITERS OF RUSSIA TO HAVE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

Tass

Moscow, March 4.—The Council of People's Commissaries has agreed to grant Rbs. 10,000 to the Federal Association of Proletarian Writers for the purpose of conducting literary and scientific research work and also to enable the Association to convene a Federal conference of proletarian writers.

CANTON FORCES ROUT INVADING TROOPS

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, March 4.—A force of General Chen Chiung-min's former followers in Tzechin revolted and invaded into Ping-yueh district, last week. They were suppressed by the Canton forces who disarmed some 500 men, the rest escaped into the hills.

BATTLE AT LANCHOW:

(Continued from Page 1)

killed and three taken prisoners. From Chinese who surrendered, the Kuomintang learned that Li Ching-lin has some 16,000 troops on the front, but most of them are unpaid and lacking in food and war supplies.

While the force under Commander Han, which took Ma-chang, were working south, the troops under General Wang moved north along the railway clearing up the Chihli troops at Tsing Hsien and Hsing Chi.

The Kuomintang is also reported to have begun press in Li Ching-lin at Potouchen, south of Tsang-chow the 1st moving from the northeast and the 3rd from the southeast. According to Kuomintang information from Tientsin, the enemy surrounded at the Potouchen railway station offered to surrender but were told that they must first disarm with the result that fight continued.

The first batch of prisoners from this fresh fighting arrived in Tientsin being composed of thirty Russians and 400 Chinese troops. Wounded has also been received there.

Watch Warships

Asiatic

General Sun Yueh reports the appearance of four cruisers of the Pohai squadron off the Taku coast and that the forts have been instructed to keep a most vigilant watch over the move-

GERMANY LINING UP WITH IMPERIALIST EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

Europe's colonies. The decentralized colonial wars, carried on at present in Northern Africa, are in the last analysis only serving Moscow's end.

"Hence the struggle is inevitable and Germany has no chance other than to join it on the side of righteousness. I am convinced that the nation which furnishes the man-power will not lose in the deal. Russia's vast resources, her need for industrial products, will for decades to come supply Germany both with a market and withdraw materials.

"As to the role of the United States—if the fight opens soon, as I expect it will, America's part will be largely financial. If, however, the reckoning is deferred, the industries of the United States must, in their own interest, supply Europe with arms, ammunition and industrial products with which to reconcile the Russian peasantry to the new regime.

"I know," Captain Rechberg concluded, "that war is hell, but there is no other way out of the present predicament. We must fight or be thrown back by the bolshevik tidal wave into the abyss of anarchy. From this point of view I hail Germany's entry into the League of Nations as a happy omen for the future of culture and civilization."

ments of the Fengtien warships. The commander of the forts have been ordered to open fire on the warships as soon as they approach them while at the same time, troops have been sent to Taku, Chihku and other places along the coast to check any landing by the warships.

Further, foreign and native shipping companies have been warned not to approach the forts during night, otherwise, the Chinese authorities will not accept responsibility for any damages or even the loss of life as a result of the forts opening fire on the steamers. General Pi Shu-chen, Commander of the Pohai Squadron, is on one of the cruisers, in personal command of the expedition with Tientsin as his final object.

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GENERAL STORE

42 Hatamen Street

Monsieur M. Malardon

Manager

CUT GLASS GOODS

We permanently carry

a standard pattern of

cut glass tumblers wine

glasses, liqueur glasses,

etc. Buy from us and

have no broken sets.

Our prices are right

because we import direct

from FRANCE.

TEL 3431 EAST

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

中學銀行

Founded 1916

Capital \$2,000,000

Paid-Up Capital 1,500,000

Reserve Funds 280,000

Head Office, Tientsin.

Branches: Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow,

Peking.

PEKING BRANCH

163 Chien Men Street

Manager's Office Tel. S. 2807

General Office Tel. S. 2808, 280, 2305

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts

5 per cent. per annum

Special Savings Accounts at favour-

able terms be obtainable on application.

Savings Box for Savings account be

obtainable on application.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of

twelve, six and three months at rates to

be ascertained on applications.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Drafts granted on all principal com-

mercial places in China and every descrip-

tion of Banking and Exchange busi-

ness transacted.

Y. T. TSUR T. F. SUNG

Manager Sub-Manager

The Continental Bank.

大陸銀行

PEKING BRANCH

Manager: Wang Yung 王耀

Sub-manager: L. H. Yuan

Chinese telegraphic Address: "0006"

Cable Address: "CONTIBANK"

Telephone:

President's Office S. 3158.

Manager's Office S. 1006, 2908.

Business Dept. S. 1496, 3582, 1403.

708, 285.

The Bank of China

中國銀行

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$19,760,100

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$8,033,345.41

Fixed Deposits received and Current

Accounts opened on usual terms. Draft

issued and Telegraphic transfers made.

Foreign and Domestic exchanges bought

and sold. Every description of Banking

and Exchange business transacted.

This bank is a depository of the

Chinese Government. It issues bank

notes, and manages public bonds salt

and customs revenues.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

ESTABLISHED 1880

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

行銀金正廣橫

Capital Yen 100,000,000

(Capital Fully Paid-up)

Reserve Funds Yen 83,500,000

PEKING BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

according to arrangement.

Deposits received for fixed periods at

rates that may be obtained on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in

the world and every description of ex-

change business transacted.

D. NOHARA,

Manager

Everything A Camera

Shop Can Give

And The Best

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Supplies

Developing

Printing

Peking Views

Colored Pictures

Postcards

We bring out the best

in your films

and your prints

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